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SUNDAY, AUGUST 12, 1888.

## SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The first steps were taken by Mr. Parnell to prosecuté "The London Times" before a Scotch tribunal. —— Mr. Chamberlain denied having said that the leading men in America were opposed to Home Rule in Ireland. = James Whistler, the artist, was married to the widow of George Godwin the architect .- The Parnell Com- to face? To the large majority, probably, he mission bill passed its third reading in the House of Lords, - Over two hundred persons were drowned by the bursting of a reservoir in Valparaiso, Chili.

Domestic.-General Sheridan was buried at Arlington National Cometery. — General Har-tisen had many callers, but devoted some time to his letter of acceptance and to his law business, === The New-York Yacht Club cruised to accidents ended in getting three men overboard from the Regina, but they were rescued. -The American Canoe Association met at Lake George. == Preparations were about completed for the Worcester Music Festival. - Vicar-General Smith, of New-Jersey, and Richard S. Spofford, of Massachusetts, died. —— Six new cases of fever were reported at Jacksonville, Fla.

City and Suburban.-Mr. Blaine received a number of callers in the morning and went to Manhatten Beach in the afterneon to spend a quiet Sunday; he is the guest of ex-Senator Platt at the Oriental, and will return to the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-night and start for Boston to-morrow morning. - The steamer Bay Ridge was totally destroyed by fire and the bar-keeper was burned to death. ---- Two men attempted to jump from the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday, but were prevented that the pelicy of protection has been in time and arrested by the police, === Lawrence R. Jerome reported dying. === The Nova Scotia lumber raft taken down the East River to the Erie Basin and run ashore. - The mounted sword contest at Coney Island was interrupted by an accident to two spectators. — The New-York basebell team was beaten by the Pittsburgs— 3 to 2, \_\_\_\_ The winners at Menmouth Park ocks netive, declined and recovered, clos ing strong.

The Weather.-Indications for to-day: Threatening, with light rains. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 85 degrees; lowest, 66; average, 72.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 90 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 50 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

The rapidity with which the steamboat Bay Ridge burned at a wharf early yesterday morning, and the fact that one of the persons on board lost his life, suggest the dreadful possibilities that might have been had the boat caught fire when crowded with passengers. This occurrence should induce steambeat owners to redouble precautions against fire. One calamity like the burning of the Scawanbaka is enough for this generation.

Mr. Cleveland is not running in England quite so well as he was. A few weeks ago his re-election was pronounced certain by the English press, but now even "The London Times" admits that the chances of a Presidential election never hung more indecisively in the balance. That is a significant admission, even taking into account the change of tone on the part of the British journals when they received hint that their praise of Mr. Cleveland's freetrade policy would injure the cause they wished to advance. If the President is losing the strong support that he has hitherto had in England, his chances are indeed gloomy.

The Wagner festival at Bayreuth is the musical climax of the year. No other event in the world calls together so many musicians and music-lovers. This summer's festival is partially described for THE TRIBUNE'S readers to-day by Mr. Louis C. Elson, well known as an accomplished and discriminating musical critic. The performance of "Parsifal," in his opinion, fell a little short of what was expected, but "Die Meistersinger" was a spontaneous and notable triumph. An interesting portion of the letter gives an account of the writer's visit to Madame Wagner, who greatly resembles her father, Liszt.

Chicago's experience with cable cars does not afford much encouragement to other cities in which the use of cables is contemplated. The delays and breakdowns on the North Side system are vexatious to the last degree, and the syndicate controlling the roads is charged with all manner of petty extortions. The cause of the trouble is said to be that the lines were built too cheaply. There is an economy that proves far from economical in the end, and Chicago seems to have experienced this variety. The citizens, however, are, determined to assert their rights, and by sticking to the matter they will get them.

General Sheridan's body was laid at rest yesthe loyal soldiers whose delight it once was to St. Matthew's Church were as impressive as the splendid ritual of the Roman Catholic Church could make them, and yet no more elaborate that gathered to pay the last tribute of respect | Irish juries, to lapse. His Cabinet associate, way by reflecting on the few examples of adhan the circumstances demanded. The assembly

But not alone the people who thronged the Washington church or watched the funeral cortege on its way to the place of burial did | Lord Salisbury's defence of the Parnell Comhonor to General Sheridan. Everywhere throughout the Union flags were at half-mast, and the whole Nation bowed in sympathy around the open grave. The most conspicuous figures in the church where the last rites were performed were General Sherman and Cardinal Gibbons. The address of the Cardinal was eminently fitting to the occasion; largely personal, lofty in tone, simple and sincere in style and sympathetic in substance.

A NATION SEEKING THE RIGHT.

The arrival and welcome of Mr. Llaine have a philosophical significance which is felt by the Nation, though many may fail to explain it to their own satisfaction. The private citizen, who has returned after a year of well-earned rest from labor, receives a greeting such as scarcely any other American has ever received. Mr. Tilden, when he was the idol of a great party and its undisputed leader, never met any such evidence of popular regard. If President Cleveland were to return from Europe to-day, clothed with the appointing power, a crowd of officials and office-seekers would greet him, but not a man of his party imagines that even a single train-load of citizens would take the trouble to meet him returning as ex-President, or to listen to his opinions, if he were to come back not in office, a private citizen without power. Something deeper and stronger than the desire for place or the zeal of party may be scen in the warm welcome given to Mr. Blaine by the thousands who were able to seek his presence, and by the millions more whose duties kept them away, but whose hearts greeted him not less warmly. How many Americans were there, within reach of a morning paper, who did not look yesterday morning with intense interest for the first words from the lips of Mr. Blaine?

Personal affection for such a man as Mr. Blaine, kindly, generous and thoroughly manly, explains much, but leaves much more to be explained. How many of the thousands who greeted Mr. Blaine on Friday, or who tried to greet him on Thursday, had ever met him face was entirely a stranger, save as his activity in public affairs had made him known to them. Of the millions who waited for his first words but a small fraction had ever been within the magnetism of his personal presence. They loved and trusted the public leader, or as his opponents or as hesitating voters realized that his words might be of supreme importance; Vineyard Haven; the Volunteer led; a series of for the individual, comparatively few had the attraction of personal acquaintance.

Thus there comes into light the vital fact that Mr. Blaine's principles, and the cause which he represents, have a strong hold upon the affections and the regard of the people. Millions believe thoroughly in those principles, and feel that the welfare of the entire Nation depends upon the success of that cause. Millions more, not yet entirely convinced, have been impressed with the arguments offered for the American policy, and feel that if Mr. Blaine has been right in the past, the moment has come for them to break every tie that may restrain them from supporting the cause for which he speaks. It has deeply impressed them coincident with the grandest industrial development of the Nation, with a remarkable advance in wages and cheapening of products, and with a wonderful improvement in the condition of individual American citizens. They feel that they have no right to ignore these facts, or to cast a vote which may affect the were Telie Dee, Proctor Knott, Hypocrite, Fi- well-being of sixty millions of men, women and renzi, Rupert and Lottie Wall. === The "Wild | children without serious inquiry. Such men West' show left Staten Island for Philadelphia. want to hear what Mr. Blaine now has to say.

Mr. Blaine's welcome was most honorable to him. But in a deeper sense it was also henorable to the millions of citizens who thereby manifested their earnest desire to learn the truth. This statesman, trusted by nearly half the people, would not fail to speak for the interests of the people, it was felt, and not for the ambitions of politicians. American voters, all honor to them for it. want to know which policy is for the best good of American citizens, and their anxiety to hear what might be said by the one man who has been found sufficiently unselfish and noble to refuse a nomination for the Presidency, in order that a great cause might by no personal antagonisms be endangered, is at once a proof of their good sense and of their appreciation of true patriotism.

LORD SALISBURY'S ARRAIGNMENT. Lord Salisbury has powerfully arraigned four successive Ministries, two of his own included. He declares that the Irish members have been accused of having tampered with murder. It this be so, why has not the Ministry of the day put them under arrest and prosecuted them as accessories to murder? Evidently it was their been in the possession of the Government since Mr. Forster left the Irish office. If it was so serious as to involve the necessity of legal proceedings on the part of Mr. Parne'l for the vindication of his reputation it should also institute criminal proceedings. Lord Salisbury practically arraigns his own Ministries, to-day and in 1885, and also Mr. Gladstone's last two Ministries for neglecting to prosecute offenders charged with having tampered with

With equal fatuity Lord Salisbury reproaches the Irish members for allowing their distrust of British juries to stand in the way of their securing legal redress from the courts. He declares that they could have sued their libellers in Ireland if they thought that they could not obtain justice in England. Well, any one of to the patrons of certain widely circulated these four Ministries could have instituted story papers? Not the people who know what criminal proceedings in England if it could not have ventured to trust an Irish jury with these stuff. The eager readers of these nevels are murder cases. Why was not that course adopted? The evidence relating to Sheridan and the and 1885. There is not enough of it apparently to warrant a demand for the extradition | delectation. It is always the law of the imagof various suspects from America, but if there | inative life which controls selection in such has been any evidence tending to implicate the cases, Irish members with complicity in murder, why have not the prosecuting authorities laid the now in operation is liable to produce results cases before a jury? If an Irish jury would upon fiction which both the writers and the have been certain to acquit the accused, why have not English courts been brought into requisition? Mr. Parnell and his associates were at Westminster during the period when the outgrowing and casting off of a great numtheir alleged crimes were committed. The ber of differentiating characteristics and traits cases properly belonged in the English courts; which hitherto have furnished the elements of terday in the cemetery where sleep so many of but four successive Ministries have neglected to institute criminal proceedings. Lord Salishonor and obey him. The funeral services in bury's own Ministry in 1885, with the evidence against Sheridan and Parnell in its possession, instead of prosecuting the offenders, allowed the Coercion act, under which Lord Spencer had been punishing murderers by means of

and affection to as gallant a soldier as ever un- Lord Randolph Churchill, even took pains to vanced realism which one or two prophetic sheathed his sword was a distinguished one. discredit those successful criminal trials and to condone the alleged offences of the National-

> mission is feeble throughout. If it was the privilege of the Irish members by libel suits wanton complicity in murder, none the less was it the duty of the Government to prosecute them as alleged-accessories before the act. If it was unwilling to take this course, it should Ministry has discriminated against the Parnellites simply because they are Irish members. It has established an arbitrary tribunal whose impartiality is openly questioned. As Lord Herschell well says, it is a precedent fraught with danger.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S LETTER. Mr. Chamberlain's cable letter published on the first page of this issue is obviously sent for the purpose of reaffirming with precision his own statement respecting the views of American statesmen in relation to Irish Home Rule. He strives to make a distinction between sympathy with Home Rule in the ab- diligence as a scholar. In this latter field is stract and approval of Mr. Gladstone's bill found the distinguishing characteristic of the in the concrete. That public men on this side of the Atlantic are united in supporting the Home Rule cause as a glittering generality he does not deny; but he affirms that the analogies of their own system have prejudiced them against a form of legislative autonomy that eight years the experiment has been continued are would render a State independent of Federal authority and also deprive it of representation in Congress. No real contradiction of Senator Sherman's courteous reference to Mr Chamberlain's remark is involved in this letter of correction. American statesmen have approved of Mr. Gladstone's general policy of allowing Ireland to legislate for and to govern itself. The details of his plan were not perhaps mastered by them in detail, especially as his bill never reached the committee stage for amendment; but they were sufficiently familiar with the subject to discriminate between Mr. Chamberlain's federal scheme of Home Rule and Mr. Gladstone's system of Home Rule based upon the relations of a colony to the mother state.

Mr. Gladstone aimed to arm Ireland with legislative powers and, to speak roughly, with the privileges of Home Rule enjoyed by every State in the American Union. He never designed to reproduce in his bill the precise relations existing between such a State and the Federal Government. The exclusion of the Irish members from Westminster pointed to the conversion of Ireland into a colonial dependency with a Parliament of its own. The retention of the Irish members, which he is now understood to favor, will mark a closer approach to a Federal scheme. If the altered project be adopted by a Gladstone Administration within a few years, it will naturally be followed by the establishment of similar legislatures in Scotland, Wales and England, the Imperial Parliament remaining as at present. In that event the analogy will be perfect between the relations of an American State to the Federal Government and those of Ireland to Great Britain. Mr. Chamberlain. however, is as hostile to this federative plan of Home Rule as he is to the colonial scheme originally proposed by Mr. Gladstone. American statesmen have not been concerned with these distinctions. They have theroughly and heartily approved of the principle of legislative autonomy for Ireland as contemplated by the Liberal statesman's measure. The question of representation or non-representation in Westminster has been considered by them as open and debatable. This is the light in which Mr. Gladstone himself has regarded it.

DIALECT IN FICTIO.

There has of late been quite a burst of dialect stories, and it is not surprising that apprehensions should have arisen lest the new vein be overworked. In fact, something in the nature of reaction is already appearing, and it has even been stated, with an emphasis as of relief and satisfaction, that dialect is rapidly disappearing in the United States, and that the regions in which it most rankly flourished a few years ago will seen know it no more. The question whether this, if true, is really matter for rejoicing, is rather too large to be adequately considered here. Doubtless the substitution of good English for dialect, in so the history of the Renaissance, searches the pages far as the change signifies an advance of use- of Dante for illustrations of the text of Chaucer ful knowledge, may be held to indicate prog- ransacks our reference library for specimens of ress. But there are other aspects of the case which must be studied, and first of all it must prehend in some measure what has been done by be remembered that the central issue in con- our class in English Literature." Such work troversy is the use of dialect in fiction.

The desire for fiction is shared by nineteentwentieths of all people whose minds are developed to a certain extent. Tastes differ with in complicity with nurder. The evidence has to the present discussion is that which impels Marryatt and Russell and Tom Cringle and all upon the future of penal science. the nautical novelists? Not those who themselves go down to the deep in ships. The sailor never wants to read about the sea. He prefers stories of pastoral life, of that life on land which is generally so unfamiliar to him that his fancy ranges unchecked all about it. The nautical novel fascinates the youth to whom the ocean is a great mystery. Who, again, cares to read those artificial tales of pseudofashionable life which are so regularly supplied fashionable life is; they would not look at the poor working girls and boys, people who never have had the least opportunity of knowing

If this be so, however, the levelling process publishers may regard with some uneasiness. For what is really involved in the current talk about the disappearance of dialect is the picturesque and the romantic in literature. What fiction will become when we all occupy a dead level of commonplace; when individuality, eccentricity, primitiveness, naivete, have been done to death by universal inoculation with a certain rather low grade of culture, we can indeed picture to ourselves in some dim

A CONVICT SCHOOL.

We have received a most interesting product of convict labor. It is in the shape of a little book of a hundred or more pages, grouping toto clear their reputations from the charge of gether a number of papers and reports regarding been for many months insane about THE TRIBUNE. which has been in progress for some years at the Elmira Reformatory. It is printed by the prisoners themselves. Comparatively little seems to be known by the general public regarding the have allowed them to avail themselves of their Elmira system. Only such convicts are sent rights as legislators in demanding an investigation by a committee of the House. The and have never been in State prison before. They are sentenced for an indefinite term, subject to the discretion of the Board of Managers, but cannot be detained longer than the maximum period for which they might have been imprisoned under the law. If, for example, a man has been convicted of burglary, he may be kept in Elmira for ten years, but no longer, because that is the maximum sentence under the law. But if the management, or rather the Superintendent, Mr. Brockway-who is practically the head of the institution-believes from his record there that he will lead an honest life on emerging, he may be discharged at any time after one year.

To obtain his release he must get a perfect record in three branches-for conduct, zeal and efficiency as a workman, and proficiency and Elmira system. It is, in fact, a school for convicts, and the results are supprising. On the average, it is said, sixty per cent of the convicts released from State prisons find their way back, but thus far 80 per cent of the discharges from the Elmira Reformatory during the believed to be permanent reformations. The full significance of this will not be understood unless it is remembered that in the newer prisons every improvement has been introduced, not inconsistent with proper discipline, looking to the health and general well-being of convicts. Strenuous efforts have also been made to surround them with cheerful and elevating influences, but it cannot be dis-

greatly increased. The Elmira system proceeds upon the principle that a thorough and lasting reform can only be obtained through a decided change in the intellectual character of the convict. Christmas dinners, the privilege of reading good books, and an cecasional holiday, which are conspicuous among the ameliorating features of life in various prisons, are not believed to furnish sufficiently radical treatment. At Eimira the convict is not invited to read. He is compelled to study and to work over his books as he does over his bench in the workshop, because it is only by making a perfect record as a scholar as well as in the other two branches that he can shorten his sentence. The schools are held in the evening after the eight hours of labor required in the shops have been performed. The subjects run as far up as the higher mathematics, American and English history, politics, English literature and political economy One of the classes was in practical ethics This began with only seventy pupils, because the convicts seemed averse to the idea. Yet interest in it grew so rapidly that the membership increased to about 300. The discussions turned upon practical questions in the morality of daily life, and had no immediate bearing upon religious dogma, so called.

The course in English literature became so populot that the class increased in less than a year from sixty to more than 500-five-sixths of the entire convict population. The account given by the school secretary of the growth of this course in popularity reads almost like a fairy tale. No regular class meetings were held except at examinations, but the study was followed in private by each prisoner, with helps and suggestions through irculars, or in talks with the instructor. The history of English literature was taught through leafiets prepared by him, while the texts of the great masters were read by the pupil, each being assigned every month a portion of an author for study. As with the subject of practical morality, English literature was regarded at the outset as a nuisance by the men selected to form the class. They looked upon it as another method of making it difficult for them to earn the marks which would be necessary to secure a release. Many showed a positive anger. Yet it was not many months before the corridors of the prison any nigot showed a carious spectacle-convicts poring over the Canterbury tales, the story of Evangeline, and even pages of Eacon and Browning. " If one could realize," says the secretary, " the mental processes of a 'tough' from the slums of the metropolis who, after passing up from class to class of our school, is forced to apply his intellectual faculties for the first time to the careful reading of an essay of Macaulay or a poem of Goldsmith, to enter, in short, the terra incognita of good literature; and, it one could then conceive of the state of the same tough when, after six months of application with growing susceptibility, he reads up for pure pleasure early English; if one could do this, he could comcannot be done, of course, with men who were wholly uncultivated. Some were well educated, and all had been stimulated and developed by the earier studies.

The experience of those engaged in this work conditions and intellectual grades, but one or is directly against the theory that intellectual two broad rules or laws may be postulated as development only increases the capacity of the neglecting to bring a libel suit when the evi- appearing to govern the general reader's choice | criminal for wickedness. They find, on the other dence tended to incriminate the Irish members | in novels. Of these rules the most important | band, that even the so-called intelligent criminal seems mentally deficient as soon as he passes out of the groove in which he has been accustomed to the reader to seek descriptions of life as differ- exercise his cunning. He takes narrow and disent as possible from that with which he or she torted views of life. The process of intellectual s familiar. This is the law which springs from culture which is carried on in this institution, they the ever-active Idealism of Humanity. The believe, broadens the convict's mind until he is work at hand is always drearily realistic to lifted out of this narrow groove and is able to see have impelled as many as four Ministries to the worker. Experience disillusionizes. "Man the wisdom of good morals. The experiment is never is, but always to be, blest." Who reads unique, and may have a most important influence

IS HE DEMENTED! Some minds are no so valuable as others, but every mind is precious to its owner, and the spectacle of a once same intelligence, even if it be not of the highest order, that has lost its poise, is always painful. Instances where the hurry and stress of modern life have proved too great to be borne are only too common. Our readers will be as grieved to learn, as we were to begin to suspect, that Mr. Larry Godkin, the Editor of "The Evening Post" (Dem.), gives signs of being one of these victims of too great a burden of responsibility. We would shrink, of course, from a positive declaration that Mr. Larry Godkin's mind, in many espects a good one, had become permanently unhinged, but for a leng time past his eccentricities mysterious "No. 1" was secured during 1884 anything about the gay, frivolous, extravagant have been such as to excite the suspicion, even world supposed to be photographed for their among his well-wishers, that he was gradually givbalance between all the co-ordinate branches of to heal." the National Government, directing the internal affairs of a large number of the States, and giving kindly advice and admonition to foreign potentates and European legislatures. This was more than any one man ought to have undertaken, and the strain could not have been lessened when one or two Governments got away from him, so to like, or when the British Ministry neted as if they never read his comments on Irish affairs.

The early symptoms of mental disturbance are well known to all. Excessive suspicion, irritability, lack of self-control, sudden rages, a ten-

ing Post," and they have been increasing of late to an extent to give Mr. Larry Godkin's friends cause for serious anxiety. We have no desire to play the role of alarmist, but any one who has read must have been convinced that its editor has finally become a monomaniac upon the subject of would have been a stillness thereabouts as of the James G. Blaine, and we can see now that he has tomb, One of the first distressing signs of a loss of mental balance is a species of frenzied concentration upon particular subjects-an inability to divert the mind into other channels. For a long time past it has been almost impossible for Mr. Larry Godkin to talk about anything but Blaine and THE TRIB-UNE. The paragraph may begin with Chinese politics, or the glacial theory, but it is pretty sure to end with Blaine if it does not end with THE TRIBUNE, and it is practically certain to end with THE TRIBUNE if it does not end with Blaine. And we violate no confidence in saying that Mr. Larry Godkin has repeatedly tried to jump out of the windows of his editorial page, and has only been restrained by the friendly violence of his associates. Anybody with three cents in his pocket could witness one of these harrowing incidents almost any day in the week.

We have watched anxiously for signs of im-We have watched anxiously for signs of his placed in a glass sarcophagus in the monastery church at Jaitza, the ancient City of Kings. which have just come to our knowledge make it seem imperative that his friends should take some action with a view to his having that repose and seclusion and medical treatment without which he can hardly hope to recover. Some days ago Mr. G. M. Field, of No. 19 Broadway, wrote to The Post" describing himself, apparently in the hope of propitiating Mr. Larry Godkin, as " an oldfashioned Democrat." He protested against " The Post's" garbling of the Republican tariff plank, which it printed daily, by inserting in brackets, in the middle of a sentence, the words: "That is, free whiskey." He closed with these words: When Democrats and so-called Democratic journals resort to lying because the truth is insufficient for their purposes, I then propose to retire with my following to a purer atmosphere and better surroundings." This language was severe, but no surroundings." This language was severe, but no actors' colony there. Mr. Robson is in Europe, more so than Mr. Godkin has repeatedly had occasion to hear in the course of his professional life. covered that the proportion of reformations has Mr. Field received his letter back with this extraordinary comment written at the bottom :

"If you go, a person with so little common sense is no loss to any party."

The handwriting, there is reason to believe, is that of Mr. Larry Godkin, but it exhibits in its illformed and nervous character the signs of the deplorable mental condition we have long suspected. Mr. Field, not knowing the true explanation, wrote indignantly to the editor: "You never doubted my knowledge of the 'use of brackets' "-as an indorsement by a subordinate on the back of the letter suggested-" and the manner in which you employ them in your quotation from the Republican platform is sufficient evidence of your conceit in their use to deceive the ignorant and dissuade them from reading the platform for themselves. This is what constitutes the lie which you seem to delight in reiterating, and which may sooner or later choke you." He also informed Mr. Godkin that he need not take the trouble to return the second letter. But it came back promptly with this amazing sentence indersed in the same hand as before: " Begone, and mind your own business."

We have the originals of these papers, which we shall always regard with mournful interest. No one, we take it, but the Editor of "The Post" would ever make such replies to letters addressed to him; and Mr. Larry Godkin, who is naturally as suave as he is wise and good, would not do it if he was in a normal condition. extravagant irascibility of these comments, their utter disregard of all the ordinary forms of human intercourse, and their unpractical character, force even a friendly observer to the conclusion that a general mental aberration has fairly set in. The case is not necessarily hopeless, but prompt action is needed. We see one encouraging symptom, however. Mr. Larry Godkin has stopped the daily publication of the tariff plank in the form complained of

Cardinal Gibbons confirmed in his funeral address the universal testimony to General Sheridan's tenderness of heart and abhorrence of war. He was terrible in battle, but he found no enduring satisfaction in fighting, and only rejoiced in the results the accomplishment of which made creat dictaste for the study, and some exhibited fighting necessary. He felt of course the ardor and which especially animates the leader of impetuous charges, but he shrank from the thought that duty might force him into another war. He found a nobler pleasure in caring for the comfort of his men in camp than in leading them against the enemy. "The bravest are the tenderest."

Mr. Blaine has been thoroughly received.

It may be doubted whether the decision of the Brooklyn Park Commissioners in regard to the site for the Beecher statue will give general satisfaction. It is to be placed facing the East Drive, opposite to the flower garden and on the spot here for the last fifteen years the bust of Washington Irving has stood. The Irving bust is to be removed to some other part of the park. The propriety or wisdom of thus removing a long-established feature is in itself questionable. But, aside from this, many people will believe that the glare of an open space where a drive and a footwalk run side by side is not the most fitting position for the permanent memorial of the great preacher. A quieter and leaf-embowered spot will suggest itself to not a few minds as far more appropriate. An ultimate decision of the matter might wisely be left to a committee composed of competent landscape architects and the designer of the statue. This is something that the people generally have a deep interest in, since the statue is the outcome of a popular subscription. There ought to be no mistake in the selection of a site.

Maxwell's dying proclamation to the people of England was characteristically absurd. He was as much of a fool as a villain.

In one respect Mr. Blaine is unlike Mr. Clay. While wantonly assaulted as a Presidential candidate, he is not embittered and defiant but simply magnanimous. "I have no personalities to indulge in; I have no sores to heal," was his only reference on Friday night to the last campaign of ferocious and malignant abuse. equally malevolent criticism of Mr. Clay during his exciting campaigns, but great-hearted as he was, he could not rise above resentment when his assailants were aiming their poisoned shafts at him. In his famous Lexington speech when his defamers were in the crowd before him, he drew himself up to his full height and with flashing eyes struck back at his foes. "The curs of party have long been barking at my heels." he exclaimed. " and the bloodhounds of personal malignity are springing at my throat, but I scorn and defy them now as I ever did." Mr. Blaine has fought many a hard fight in Congress, and throughout his publie career he has been maligned by personal and political enemies; but with a gesture of contempt he ignores everything that has passed. He " ining way under the strain of maintaining the proper dulges in no personalities." He has "no sores

The officials of the New-York Post Office seem to be guilty of pernicious inactivity where getting sample copies of Republican newspapers through the mails is concerned.

A useful lesson on the danger of hasty identifications, with a special application to criminal speak, or when Congress passed a bill he did not trials, ought to be learned from the experience of Officer Ulrich, who recognized beyond the possibility of mistake, as he supposed, the body of his son at the Morgue. The boy was eleven years old; quite old enough to have developed strong facial and bodily characteristics, and the evidence dency to extravagant and untrue statements, harsh thus furnished was absolutely confirmed to the and contemptuous treatment of others, a fatuous | father's mind by several special and distinct marks cunning, such as Mr. Larry Godkin exhibits in of identity. Nothing but the living presence of his exaggerated notions about persons and things, amounting sometimes to sheer delusion—these are all to be seen in the editorial page of "The Even-to the discovery of the dead body. And yet within the was mistaken. He would have resisted the strongest declarations that the boy had been seen subsequent Mullins—I ain't pitched at all, yet. Dat was Hackensach 'skeet dat jee' went by yer.—These

a few hours the son was in his father's arms, sliw and well.

The Democratic National Committee savagely play the role of alarmist, but any one who has read denounced the swindling dealer in badges, but "The Evening Post" during the last few days if it had been another raffic for Widow McGinnis's pig-the money to come to the committee-there

PERSONAL.

Senator McDonald, of Toronto, is at the head of the largest dry-goods house in Canada and is also a Meth-odist preacher.

Mr. Whitbread, one of Mr. Gladstone's thick and thin followers in the House of Commons, is the owner of a brewery which is said to pay him \$1,500,000 year. He is a man of magnificent physical proportions, but is such a tedions and uninteresting orator that Mr. Gladstone once thought of making him Speaker to get rid of him.

The mother of the present German Empress is confined in a mad-house. She wanted to become the wife of Louis Napoleon, when he was President, and would have done so but for the opposition of Queen Vio

A fine statue of Lacordaire has been set up at Son

reze, France. The bones of Stephen Tomaksevics, the last King of Bosnia, have been unearthed at Jaitza and taken to Serajevo. They will be carefully articulated and

The Rev. John Jasper, who believes that " do sun de move," has returned to Richmond after a two-months' lecturing tour in the Northwest. The pecuriary success of the tour was small.

Mr. Ford Madox Brown has been seriously ill, and has had to give up all work for some time.

Mr. Fuller, the new Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, has rented a Washington mansion for two years and a half. At the end of that time he will have finished a new house of his own. He proposes to five in more costly and aristocratic style than any other member of the Supreme Court has done.

General Hovey, who has been nominated by the Republicans for Governor of Indiana, has written some charming poems, also an excellent book on Peru. During the war of the Robellion he had more than 50,000 Indiana soldiers under him. Mr. Crane, the comedian, is at Cohasset this sum

mer as usual; almost the only representative of the

Announcement has been made of the death of Ma John C. Houzeau, the Beigian astronomer. He was in America before and during the Rebeilion, and was a devoted friend of the Union cause.

When Dr. Hans von Bulow visited London a few weeks ago, he was a frequent caller at the rooms of a leading piano-maker, whose office was adorned with large pictures of eminent musicians. Formerly Liszt's large pictures of eminent musicians. Formerly List's portrait came first, in the piace of honor, Rubinstein's second and von Bulow's third; but in prepara, on lot his eminent but vain and "cranky" visitor, the bushness man put Rubinstein third and von Bulow secect. The pianist came and saw. At first he smilen at eight of his own likeness. Then he frowned at noticing that it did not occupy the best place. "Who is that, preferred before me?" he demanded; "Oh, Liszt, is it well, perhaps you are right. Liszt is dead:"

The marriage engagement of Mr. Edward Hulse. M. P., and Miss Lawson, daughter of the proprietor of "The London Daily Telegraph," is announced. Gossips are speculating upon the probable number of millions in the bride's dowry.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's first and second wive were Harriet Kenrick and Florence Kenrick, daughters of two partners in the leading cast-iron hollow-ware firm of England. Each brought to Mr. Chamberlain a goodly fortune. The death has been recorded at Dumfries of Mrs.

Aitken, the last surviving sister of Carlyle, at the age of seventy-nine years. She was the mother of Mrs. Alexander Cariyle, who was the companion and amanuensis of her distinguished uncle during the latter part of his life, and whose controversies with Mr. Froude of his life, and whose controversies with Mr. Froude have excited much attention since Carlyle's death. Mrs. Aitken was married in 1833 to a painter in Dumfries, who died last year, but he had given up his trade for a long time before his death. Carlyle was very fond of this sister, and there are numerous allusions to her in his letters and reminiscences, and in the letters of Mrs. Carlyle. He described her as "fairly a superior woman—superior in extent of reading, culture, etc.; and still better in veracity of chasacter, sound discernment, and practical wisdom."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Allegan (Mich.) Journal" is to be enlarged from four to eight pages. It has long been one of the best weekly papers in Michigan, and deserves all the success that has come to it. Its able editor has al-

To his fond father, who had asked him where he is in his class now: "Oh, pa, I've got a much better place than I had the last quarter." "Indeed! Well where are you?" "I'm fourteenth." "Fourteenth you little lazybones! You were eighth last term. Do you call that a better place!" "Yes; it will be neares the stove."—(Albany Journal.

There is an anti-mustache agitation now going on in England. Some day an English humorist will get off the old chestnut about the ladies setting their faces against mustaches, and become lan

A society item says that pet dogs are now clad in mantles with pockets for holding lumps of sugar, bracelets on their paws and a string of little siver bells around the neck. Thousands of neglected children missed a nighty good thing by not being born pet dogs.—(Norristown Herald.

The State Teachers' Association of North Carolina, an organization of colored people, has begun the pub-lication of a monthly educational journal, called "The Progressive Educator." The first number issued is creditable in every way. It is well printed and well edited, and will doubtless take its place among the best and ablest of such publications. That colored men-"niggers"-are able to produce such an altogether excellent journal will undoubtedly surprise many people in the North as well as the South. it is only another illustration of the progress of the race in refinement, intelligence and good citizenship. In their heroic and often pathetic struggle to educate themselves they should receive the respectful sympathy and assistance of all good men and women.

"Why, Bilbeck," said Singleman to a friend in restaurant, "I thought you went to housekeeping a week ago, and now I find you here taking your meals?" Yes," said Bilbeck, garnishing a fried oyster with ketchup, "two days after we commenced housekeeping our cook was taken sick, and my wife has been filling her place, and you know she took lessons at a cooking school,"—| Drake's Magazine.

The following advertisement recently appeared in an Ithaca paper: " Baseball and Baptism .- A game of ball will be played at Cayuga Lake Park next Saturday afternoon between the Y. M. C. A. nine of Ithaca, and the Mynderse Academy nine of Seneca Falls. At the conclusion of the game will occur the baptizing in the lake of converts of the colored camp-meeting.

First Lady—Have you any hired help now?
Second Lady—Well, haif and half, say.
First Lady—I don't understand, quite.
Second Lady—Why, you see, it is hired, but it is no help.—(Washington Critic.

An English coroner's jury recently decided that a man who was found dead at the bottom of a river had died because of "a sudden immersion after a hearty meal." People who wish to lie down in the bed of a river should be careful not to do so after eating a hearty meal.

A Pleased Old Lady.—Old Lady (to elderly bride on wedding trip)—That young man who just wont into the smokin' car seems wery fond o' you, ma'am.
Eiderly Bride—Ah, yes, John loves me most dearly!
Old Lady—It does my old heart good to see seeh affection these days; is he the only son ye gos, ma'am?—(The Epoch.

"The Boston Transcript" wants to know why railway companies do not hang up in several prominent places in stations a plainly printed list of fares to dif-ferent places. This would save a great deal of time, as many passengers could have the exact amount e money ready. In fact, in large stations like those in this city, a money-changing office in addition to the ticket office might be established, so that people could provide themselves with the exact change if they did

An Appreciative Listener.—Miss Holsoule (who is a thorough musician)—What a beautiful piece the not a thorough musician)—What a beautiful piece the orchestra is playing now!
Professor Sneldberger—Dot: Vy, dot vas "Chonny-getcher-goon!"
Miss Holsoule—I think those old German melodies are perfectly entrancing!—(Time.

It is noted by many papers that the system of brigandage known as "tipping" has been worse the ever at the resorts this summer. In many hotels a bell-boy doesn't expect to move for less than 10 cents, and as you are likely to employ a different boy every time, you soon begin to dread asking for anything. The head waiter of a summer hotel was recently asked by a guest why the waiters were so slovenly and insolent "Oh, well," was the reply, "I expect if you would lay down a \$2 bill by your plate every Sunday morning,

as the other gentlemen do, you would find them all right. I understand you have only been giving 50 Congressman Lawler was showing an artist about the rotunda of the Capitol the other day, and Brumidi's work caught the visitor's eye.

"Ah!" he inquired, "isn't that chiar-oscuro?"

"Be dad," replied the Hon. Frank, gazing at group of Indians over a door, "it's wan av thim will injins, but bad cess to 'im, 'Ol can't call his name a all, at all."—(Washington Critic.